

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 195

FIG. 1, *CALAMAGROSTIS CANADENSIS*, spikelet $\times 5$, from Kennebunkport, Maine, *G. G. Kennedy*. FIG. 2, *C. CANADENSIS* var. *ROBUSTA*, spikelet $\times 5$, from Sand Bank, west of Burgeo, Newfoundland, *Fernald, Long, & Fogg*, no. 91. FIG. 3a, *C. CANADENSIS* var. *LANGSDORFI*, spikelet $\times 5$, from Tunugliarfik-Fjord, Kiagtût, Greenland, *A. E. Porsild & M. P. Porsild*; FIG. 3b, panicle $\times \frac{1}{2}$, FIG. 3c, ligule $\times 2$. FIG. 4, *C. SCRIBNERI*, spikelet $\times 5$, from near Pagosa Peak, Colorado, *C. F. Baker*, no. 160. FIG. 5a, *C. CANADENSIS* var. *ARCTA*, panicle $\times \frac{1}{2}$, TYPE specimen from head of Nachvak Bay, Labrador, *R. H. Woodworth*, no. 62; FIG. 5b, ligule $\times 2$. FIG. 6a, *C. INEXPANSA* var. *BREVIOR*, panicle $\times \frac{1}{2}$, from base of cliffs, Mt. Willoughby, Vermont, *E. & C. E. Faxon*; FIG. 6b, spikelet $\times 5$. FIG. 7a, *C. INEXPANSA* var. *NOVAE-ANGLIAE*, panicle $\times \frac{1}{2}$, TYPE specimen from woods, Mt. Desert Island, Maine, *E. F. Williams & E. L. Rand*; FIG. 7b, spikelet $\times 5$; FIG. 7c, ligule $\times 2$. FIG. 8, *C. HYPERBOREA*, spikelet $\times 5$, from Neria, Greenland, *J. Eugenius*. FIG. 9, *C. LAPPONICA* var. *BREVIPIILIS*, spikelet $\times 5$, TYPE specimen from Blanc Sablon, Quebec, *Fernald & Wiegand*, no. 2547. FIG. 10, *C. LABRADORICA*, spikelet $\times 5$, from Magpie, Quebec, *Victorin & Rolland*, no. 18,242. FIG. 11a, *C. NEGLECTA*, spikelet $\times 5$, from mouth of Bonaventure River, Quebec, *Williams & Fernald*; FIG. 11b, ligule $\times 2$.

(To be continued)

 NOTES FROM THE HERBARIUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—V

NORMAN C. FASSETT

SCIRPUS HETEROCHAETUS Chase. Although local, this species is abundant in a few places in Wisconsin. In Lake Puckaway, Green Lake County, it covers many acres, growing in shallow water with *S. validus* and *S. acutus*. It is represented by the following collections: north side of Lake Puckaway, *F. M. Uhler & W. T. McLaughlin* no. 355; south side of Lake Puckaway, Marquette, *Uhler & McLaughlin* nos. 356 & 357. Mr. Uhler tells me that he has seen it in several places along the Mississippi River bottoms in this state, but we have only one collection from that region. This is from Pepin, N. C. *Fassett & L. R. Wilson* no. 4351. Here it grew in one large colony bordering a small lake separated from Lake Pepin by a sand bar. I have also taken it in Burnett Co.: sandy shore of Long Lake, Hertel, *Fassett* no. 7795. Here it was apparently not abundant.

ECHINOCHLOA WALTERI (Pursh) Nash. The range of this species was reported in Gray's Manual, ed. 7, as from "N. H. to Fla.; and in w. Ont. and n. Ill." Hitchcock, in 1920,¹ extended this range northwestward by citing a specimen from Sauk City, Wisconsin,

¹ Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. xxii. pt. 3, 139 (1920).

and the next year Wiegand² cited a specimen as "WISCONSIN: 1861, T. J. Hale." Hale's collection was probably from the vicinity of Madison, where this species is represented by many collections, including the following: Dead Lake [Lake Wingra], August, 1885, L. H. Pammel; Dead Lake, September 19, 1890, R. H. True; University Bay [part of Lake Mendota], September 1, 1909, J. R. Heddle no. 2T269; University Bay, September 20, 1916, E. A. Baird; University Bay, September 7, 1920, J. J. Davis. The writer has seen it at both of these localities in recent years, as well as on Lake Waubesa a few miles south of Madison.

E. Walteri was excluded from the flora of Minnesota by Rosendahl and Butters,² but the writer has collected it in Wabasha County, Minn., in a quaking bog on the Mississippi River bottoms: Weaver, N. C. Fassett & N. Hotchkiss no. 2906. It was also found (in this case f. *laevigata* Wiegand) by Mr. W. T. McLaughlin near the Minnesota line: sandy shore of Yellow Lake, Webster, *McLaughlin* no. 358. Mr. A. M. Fuller writes me of a sheet in the Milwaukee Public Museum: Mississippi River bottoms, Grant County, Wisconsin, H. H. Smith.

The occurrence of this essentially coastal plain species in three localities in the unglaciated area (Sauk City, on the Wisconsin River; Weaver, Minnesota, and Grant County, Wisconsin, on the Mississippi River) is interesting in view of the hypothesis that such plants followed the glacial margin in their migrations westward.³ Did it follow the terminal moraines across southeastern Wisconsin until it reached the Wisconsin River, then spread down that stream, up the Mississippi and even up the St. Croix to Yellow Lake? It is decidedly rare along all these rivers.

The Fox River, flowing into Lake Michigan, heads near Portage, Wisconsin, so close to the Wisconsin River that a canal is maintained between the two streams. The route of Marquette and Joliet on their first voyage to the Mississippi was up the Fox and down the Wisconsin Rivers. The Fox River, as a possible route for coastal plain migrants, was visited in the fall of 1929. Here, in company with such plants as *Bidens discoidea*, *Juncus Greenei*, and the typical *Zizania aquatica*,⁴ were found extensive swales of the *Echinochloa*.

¹ RHODORA xxiii. 62 (1921).

² Minnesota Botanical Studies iv. 467 (1916).

³ See Peattie, RHODORA xxiv. 57-70, 80-88 (1922).

⁴ See RHODORA xxvi. 156 (1924), and xxix. 228 (1927)

The following collections were made, in each case on the shores of natural enlargements of the Fox River: MARQUETTE Co.: margin of Buffalo Lake, Montello, *Fassett* no. 8830. GREEN LAKE Co.: north shore of Lake Puckaway, *Fassett* no. 8829; south shore of Lake Puckaway, Marquette, *Fassett* no. 8801.

Other collections in Wisconsin, all in the southeastern part, are: MILWAUKEE Co.: Bay View, *F. Runge*.¹ DODGE Co.: Fox Lake, *H. L. Ward*;¹ Horicon Marsh, Horicon, *Fassett* no. 8831.

GALIUM BOREALE L., var. *TYPICUM* Beck von Man. In Wisconsin as follows: SAUK Co.: marshy uplands, Baraboo, July 7, 1891, *R. H. True*. DANE Co.: near R. R., abundant, South Madison, June 2, 1903, *Pauly*. "The only specimens in the Gray Herbarium and the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club from east of Manitoba are one each from northern New Hampshire, northern Vermont and northern New York."²

BIDENS CORONATA (L.) Britton; not Fisch. (*B. trichosperma* (Michx.) Britton). Reported in Gray's Manual, ed. 7, from "Mass. to Va. near the coast; also N. Y. to Ill. and Ky.; said to extend northwestw. to Minn.," this plant proves to be abundant in wet places across the southern half of Wisconsin, occurring northward as far as Clark and Shawano Counties. *B. aristosa*, reported as from "O. to Mich., Minn., and southwestw.", a range which seems to include southern Wisconsin, appears to be absent from this state. Of the many herbarium sheets here and at the Milwaukee Public Museum, marked *B. aristosa*, all that bear mature fruit are clearly *B. coronata*.

MADISON, WISCONSIN.

THE AUSTIN COLLECTION FROM THE LABRADOR COAST

HARLOW BISHOP

DURING the summer of 1928, Dr. Oliver L. Austin of Tuckahoe, New York conducted a third expedition to the coast of Labrador. An intensive survey of the bird fauna of the outside islands, the large number of which lends hazard to navigation in this part of the world, formed the guiding motive of the venture. Oliver L. Austin, Jr., a

¹ Specimen in the Herbarium of the Milwaukee Public Museum.

² Fernald, *RHODORA* xxx. 107 (1928).